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ATTORNEYS FOR PLAINTIFF
GENERAL INSTRUMENT CORPORATION

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

GENERAL INSTRUMENT CORPORATION
(d/b/a Home & Mobility Networks), a
Delaware Corporation,

Plaintiff,

vs.

MACROVISION CORPORATION, a
Delaware Corporation,

Defendant.

Case No.:

**COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY
RELIEF**

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

**ORIGINAL
FILED**

SEP - 6 2007

RICHARD W. WIEKING
CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

E-filing

WHA

C 07 46177

1
2 Plaintiff General Instrument Corporation for its claims against Defendant Macrovision
3 Corporation, states and alleges as follows:

4 **NATURE AND BASIS OF ACTION**

5 1. This is an action for Declaratory Judgment under 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201, *et seq.*, and
6 under the laws of the United States concerning actions related to patents under 28 U.S.C.
7 § 1338(a), arising from an actual controversy between the parties with regard to the invalidity,
8 unenforceability, and noninfringement of certain patents. In addition, GI seeks declaratory relief
9 arising from an actual controversy between GI and Macrovision concerning the parties' rights
10 and responsibilities under a license agreement.

11
12 2. Plaintiff General Instrument Corporation, d/b/a Home & Networks Mobility, a
13 wholly-owned subsidiary of Motorola, Inc. ("GI"), is a Delaware corporation, with its principal
14 place of business at 101 Tournament Drive, Horsham, Pennsylvania, 19044.

15
16 3. Defendant Macrovision Corporation is a Delaware Corporation with, upon
17 information and belief, its principal place of business in Santa Clara, California.

18 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

19
20 4. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction in accordance with 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201
21 and 2202 and, under the laws of the United States concerning actions relating to patents, 28
22 U.S.C. § 1338(a).

23 5. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Macrovision because Macrovision's
24 principal place of business is Santa Clara, California and it has had an office of business in San
25 Francisco, California at all relevant times.
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1 6. Venue in this District is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) and (c), as
2 Macrovision's principal place of business is in Santa Clara, California and it has had an office of
3 business in San Francisco, California at all relevant times.

4
5 **INTRADISTRICT ASSIGNMENT**

6 7. Pursuant to Civil Local Rule 3-2(c), Intellectual Property Actions are to be
7 assigned on a district-wide basis. This civil action should proceed in the San Francisco Division
8 because this action is related to *Macrovision Corp. v. Motorola, Inc.*, No. 07-04209 (SI), which
9 is proceeding in the San Francisco Division.

10
11 **GI AND MACROVISION:**
12 **BUSINESSES AND CONTRACTUAL RELATIONSHIP**

13 8. Set-top boxes ("STBs") are used to receive and decode digital television
14 broadcasts in combination with the user's television. Set-top boxes fall into several categories,
15 from the simplest that receive and unscramble incoming television signals to the more complex
16 that will provide advanced services.

17 9. GI is the leading provider of digital STBs, marked by thousands of successful
18 digital video launches in the past decade.

19 10. Macrovision offers anticopying technology that enables businesses to protect
20 video content, *e.g.*, pay-per-view programming, by disallowing unauthorized copying.

21 11. In June of 1991, GI entered into an agreement (attached hereto as Exhibit 1) (the
22 "GI License") with Macrovision, under which Macrovision provided GI with a nonexclusive
23 license to "design, develop, and manufacture" integrated circuit "chipsets" – one of the many
24 components in STBs – that contain the anticopying technology. G.I. License §§ 1.2, 2.1.

25 12. In addition, under the GI License, GI obtained the nonexclusive right to
26 "manufacture, sell, and distribute" STBs with chipsets containing Macrovision's anticopying
27
28

1 technology. GI License § 2.1(b); see also Ex. 2 § 6 (“1994 Amendment”) (amending GI License
2 § 2.1).

3 13. The anticopying technology licensed to GI under the GI License was embodied in
4 three U.S. patents and foreign equivalents (defined in Section 1.5 of the GI License as the
5 “Patents”) plus other rights.

6 14. In consideration for the anticopying technology licenses, GI agreed to pay an
7 upfront fee of two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000), and a fee of twenty-five thousand
8 dollars (\$25,000) for every cable operator that makes commercial use of the licensed anticopying
9 technology. GI License § 4.1.

10 15. GI was one of the first – if not the first – substantial customer and licensee of
11 Macrovision technology. The GI License was thus instrumental in introducing Macrovision to
12 the market. GI essentially vouched for Macrovision in its competition for market share with the
13 Eidak Corporation, which also offered anticopying technology that rendered television signals
14 difficult if not impossible to playback from VCRs.

15 16. The GI License, *devoid of a per STB royalty fee*, recognized GI’s position as the
16 first mover of Macrovision’s anticopying technology. GI even received a certain share
17 of Macrovision’s future business. See GI License §§ 7.1, 7.2.

18 17. The expectation of the parties to the GI License was beyond question that GI was
19 to enjoy a per STB royalty-free license.

20 18. This expectation of a per-STB royalty-free license was again confirmed in
21 February 1994, when the GI License was amended (the “1994 Amendment”) (attached hereto as
22 Exhibit 2), as the 1994 Amendment is also *devoid of a per STB royalty fee*.

1 19. As a result of the GI License and the 1994 Amendment, Macrovision never
2 charged GI a per STB royalty fee.

3 20. In addition to again confirming the expectation of the parties regarding the lack of
4 a per STB royalty fee, the 1994 Amendment broadened the GI License so that Macrovision's
5 licensed anticopying technology would include the Patents plus "any improvements made
6 available by Macrovision." 1994 Amendment § 1; see also G.I. License § 1.1.

7
8 21. By broadening the scope of the licensed anticopying technology, GI and
9 Macrovision demonstrated their intent that the GI License would outlive the expiration of the
10 patents that were initially listed in the GI License.

11
12 22. GI has performed, and continues to perform, each and every condition, covenant,
13 and obligation to be performed on its part, pursuant to the terms of the GI License and the 1994
14 Amendment, except as waived or excused by Macrovision.

15
16 **MOTOROLA AND MACROVISION:**
17 **CONTRACTUAL RELATIONSHIP**

18 23. In September 1998, Motorola, Inc. ("Motorola"), through its business unit located
19 in Austin, Texas, entered into a license agreement (the "Motorola License") for Macrovision's
20 anticopying technology that called for a sixty (60) cent per STB royalty fee.

21 24. At the time Motorola entered into the Motorola License, Motorola first entered
22 the STB market.

23 25. Motorola's entry into the STB market proved to be short-lived; Motorola
24 withdrew from this market in early 2001, after the production of fewer than one hundred
25 thousand (100,000) STBs.

26
27 26. In 2004, Motorola's semiconductor group located in Austin, Texas was sold by
28 Motorola to Freescale, Inc.

1 27. GI was not and is not a party to the Motorola License; Motorola did not even
2 acquire GI (by way of a stock purchase agreement) until January 2000, two years after the
3 Motorola License was executed.

4 28. Macrovision has admitted that GI “is in no way covered by” the Motorola License
5 and until 2007, never attempted to charge GI a sixty (60) cent per STB royalty fee pursuant to
6 the Motorola License. See ¶¶ 29-41, infra; see also Ex. 7

8 **GI HAS THE RIGHT TO INCORPORATE MACROVISION’S**
9 **ANTICOPYING TECHNOLOGY IN ITS STBs**

10 29. GI has the right to manufacture, sell and distribute STBs with chipsets containing
11 Macrovision’s anticopying technology. Accordingly, historically, Macrovision never contested
12 GI’s right to manufacture or distribute STBs containing such chipsets.

13 30. For example, in August 2006, some confusion arose between Macrovision,
14 Motorola, and GI when Macrovision contacted Motorola about a twenty-five thousand dollar
15 (\$25,000) payment due to Macrovision from GI under the GI License. See Ex. 3 at 1 (Sept. 5,
16 2005 email from B. Gilham to J. Silverio).

17 31. Macrovision, recognizing that the GI License was in full force and controlled GI’s
18 sales of STBs with chipsets containing its anticopying technology, informed Motorola and GI
19 that the payment was due under “Sections 4.1b and 4.1c” of the 1991 Agreement between “GI
20 and Macrovision.” Id. GI acknowledged the contract, and made the \$25,000 payment.

21 32. At the same time, Macrovision was demanding per STB royalty fees under the
22 Motorola License for the shipments of other STBs to Mexico.

23 33. In order to prevent further confusion between the parties, Motorola asked
24 Macrovision to “identify Macrovision’s position with regard to the licenses” held by Motorola
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1 and its subsidiaries, including the GI License and the Motorola License. Ex. 4 at 2 (Oct. 4, 2006
2 email from J. Silverio to B. Gilham).

3
4 34. Macrovision responded that the parties could resolve the “confusion” between the
5 GI License and the Motorola License by agreeing to either (1) “terminate the old GI agreement
6 and use the more recent [Motorola] agreement (‘98)” or (2) terminate both and “put together a
7 more applicable agreement.” Ex. 4 at 1 (Oct. 4, 2006 email from B. Gilham to J. Silverio).

8
9 35. Accordingly, Macrovision again confirmed that the GI License was in full force
10 and controlled GI’s sales of STBs with chipsets containing its anticopying technology.

11 36. On March 13, 2007, Macrovision informed Motorola of its view that the base
12 patents embodied in the Motorola License (including those embodied in the GI License) would
13 expire in May 2007. However, Macrovision fully explained for the first time its position that
14 Motorola would need a new license for seven (subsequently increased to eight) improvement
15 patents under the Motorola License. In total, Macrovision has stated that Motorola needs to
16 license (or otherwise be infringing) Patents No. 5,315,448 (“448 Patent”), 5,583,936 (“936
17 Patent”), 6,381,747 B1 (“747 Patent”), 6,516,132 B1 (“132 Patent”), 6,836,549 (“549
18 Patent”), 7,050,698 (“698 Patent”), 7,085,380 (“380 Patent”), and 6,501,842 (“842 Patent”).
19 However, Macrovision did not assert that GI’s STBs were covered by the Motorola License.
20 Rather, Macrovision expected to negotiate a new license and that “all STBs that were once
21 controlled under the GI License and have been shipped under no license agreement since its
22 expiration, would fall under this new (‘07) agreement.” Ex. 5 (Mar. 13, 2007 email from B.
23 Gilham to J. Silverio).

24
25 37. On May 30, 2007, Macrovision informed Motorola that it was prepared to send a
26 formal notice of breach of contract under the Motorola License, *based on the sales of GI STBs*
27
28

1 with chipsets containing Macrovision's anticopying technology. Ex. 6 (May 30, 2007 email
2 from B. Gilham to J. Silverio).

3 38. On June 26, 2007, Macrovision changed direction again and, by way of its outside
4 counsel, informed GI that it *was not covered* by the Motorola License. Ex. 7 (June 26, 2007
5 letter from C. Morrow to B. North) (The Motorola License only covers Motorola's subsidiaries
6 that "at the time of the agreement, were under ownership or control by Motorola Since
7 Motorola did not acquire General Instruments until January 2000, General Instrument is in no
8 way covered by the Motorola License."). Therefore, Macrovision alleged that "all manufacture,
9 use, or sale" of GI STBs with chipsets containing Macrovision's anticopying technology is
10 unlicensed. Id.

13 39. Macrovision's recent claims of infringement – contradicting several
14 contemporaneous statements – are incorrect. GI has a current right under § 2 of the GI License,
15 as amended, to, among other things, "manufacture, sell, and distribute" STBs with chipsets
16 containing Macrovision's anticopying technology. GI License § 2.1(b); see 1994 Amendment
17 §§ 1, 6. Specifically, the GI License does not expire until the termination of the Patents which
18 embody the "Process." Pursuant to the 1994 Amendment, the "Process" not only includes the
19 original "Patents," but also "any improvements made available by Macrovision." Id. § 1.
20

21 40. Moreover, without conceding that the GI License has in fact terminated, even if it
22 were terminated, the terms of the GI License and the 1994 Amendment refute Macrovision's
23 contention that GI has no rights post-termination of the GI License. See GI License §§ 1.1, 13.5,
24 13.7(b); 1994 Amendment § 1. As a result, GI has a license – express and implied – to
25 manufacture, sell and distribute STBs with chipsets containing Macrovision's anticopying
26 technology.
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1 41. GI, directly and through counsel, has repeatedly explained to Macrovision, both
2 orally and in writing, that, as discussed above, the GI License has not terminated, and, even it has
3 (as to which no concession is made), GI does not have the obligation to cease manufacturing or
4 distributing STBs with chipsets containing Macrovision's anticopying technology.
5

6 **MACROVISION'S THREATS AGAINST GI**

7 42. Macrovision has ignored such explanation and has persisted in its baseless claims
8 of infringement.
9

10 43. First, Macrovision demanded that GI and Motorola pay per STB royalty fees not
11 only on the expired Patents under the Motorola License but also on eight improvement patents.
12 At the same time, however, Macrovision failed to provide GI with sufficient information to
13 support its claims that the technology is covered by the eight patents and whether GI's STBs
14 used this technology. These eight additional patents are described in ¶¶ 47-64 below.
15

16 44. Second, Macrovision also threatened to "take a variety of steps to insure that
17 Motorola is not able to manufacture or sell STBs containing Macrovision-enabled integrated
18 circuits," which included "the right to notify Motorola's IC [integrated circuit] suppliers that
19 Motorola is no longer an authorized licensee of Macrovision entitled to receive and incorporate
20 Macrovision-enabled ICs into its products." Ex. 8 (July 12, 2007 letter from C. MacInnes to J.
21 Silverio).
22

23 45. Third, notwithstanding Macrovision's prior recognition that GI "is in no way
24 covered by" the Motorola License, on July 30, 2007, Macrovision filed a complaint in California
25 Superior Court (attached hereto as Exhibit 9) for breach of contract and relief against Motorola
26 under the Motorola License based on GI's sale of STBs. Three weeks later, Macrovision
27 dismissed that action and sued Motorola for patent infringement and breach of the Motorola
28

1 License in this Court based on GI's sale of STBs. In its Complaint, Macrovision claims that
2 Motorola is infringing seven of the eight patents that Macrovision has accused Motorola of
3 infringing in correspondence between the parties.

4
5 46. Thus, through its actions and conduct, Macrovision has evidenced that a
6 substantial controversy exists between parties – GI and Macrovision – having adverse legal
7 interests, of sufficient immediacy and reality to warrant the issuance of a declaratory judgment.

8 **EIGHT ADDITIONAL MACROVISION PATENTS ALLEGEDLY SPECIFIC TO STBS**

9
10 47. As noted above, Macrovision has demanded that GI pay per STB royalty fees on
11 eight improvement patents.

12 48. Although these patents have been in existence for some time, Macrovision did not
13 fully explain to GI (or Motorola) Macrovision's position on the licensing of those patents until
14 March 2007.

15 49. On May 24, 1994, United States Patent No. 5,315,448 (the "'448 patent'") issued
16 for a "Copy protection for hybrid digital video tape recording and unprotected source material."
17 A true and correct copy of the '448 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit 10 and made a part
18 hereof.

19
20 50. Macrovision has asserted to GI that Macrovision is the owner of the '448 patent
21 and has the right to enforce the '448 patent with respect to GI.

22
23 51. On December 10, 1996, United States Patent No. 5,583,936 (the "'936 patent'")
24 issued for a "Video copy protection process enhancement to introduce horizontal and vertical
25 picture distortions." A true and correct copy of the '936 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit 11
26 and made a part hereof.

1 52. Macrovision has asserted to GI that Macrovision is the owner of the '936 patent
2 and has the right to enforce the '936 patent with respect to GI.

3 53. On April 30, 2002, United States Patent No. 6,381,747 (the "'747 patent") issued
4 for a "Method for controlling copy protection in digital video networks." A true and correct
5 copy of the '747 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit 12 and made a part hereof.
6

7 54. Macrovision has asserted to GI that Macrovision is the owner of the '747 patent
8 and has the right to enforce the '747 patent with respect to Motorola and GI.

9 55. On December 31, 2002, United States Patent No. 6,501,842 (the "'842 patent")
10 issued for a "Method and apparatus for modifying a video signal by back porch lowering." A
11 true and correct copy of the '842 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit 13 and made a part hereof.
12

13 56. Macrovision has asserted to GI that Macrovision is the owner of the '842 patent
14 and has the right to enforce the '842 patent with respect to GI.

15 57. On February 4, 2003, United States Patent No. 6,516,132 (the "'132 patent")
16 issued for a "Method and apparatus for improving the effects of color burst modifications to a
17 video signal." A true and correct copy of the '132 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit 14 and
18 made a part hereof.
19

20 58. Macrovision has asserted to GI that Macrovision is the owner of the '132 patent
21 and has the right to enforce the '132 patent with respect to GI.
22

23 59. On December 28, 2004, United States Patent No. 6,836,549 (the "'549 patent")
24 issued for a "Method and apparatus for synthesizing and reducing the effects of video copy
25 protection signals." A true and correct copy of the '549 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit 15
26 and made a part hereof.
27
28

1 60. Macrovision has asserted to GI that Macrovision is the owner of the '549 patent
2 and has the right to enforce the '549 patent with respect to GI.

3 61. On May 23, 2006, United States Patent No. 7,050,698 (the "'698 patent") issued
4 for a "Method and apparatus for synthesizing or modifying a copy protection signal using a
5 lowered signal level portion." A true and correct copy of the '698 patent is attached hereto as
6 Exhibit 16 and made a part hereof.

7
8 62. Macrovision has asserted to GI that Macrovision is the owner of the '698 patent
9 and has the right to enforce the '698 patent with respect to GI.

10 63. On August 1, 2006, United States Patent No. 7,085,380 (the "'380 patent") issued
11 for a "Method for modifying a copy protected video signal with a negative amplitude pulse." A
12 true and correct copy of the '380 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit 17 and made a part hereof.

13
14 64. Macrovision has asserted to GI that Macrovision is the owner of the '380 patent
15 and has the right to enforce the '380 patent with respect to GI.

16
17 **COUNT I:**
18 **DECLARATORY JUDGMENT**
19 **NON-INFRINGEMENT OF THE '132 PATENT**

20 65. GI incorporates the allegations of paragraphs 1-64 as if fully set forth herein.

21 66. Macrovision has alleged and claimed that GI has infringed the '132 patent.

22 67. GI does not infringe any valid claim of the '132 patent and has not induced or
23 contributed to the infringement of any valid claim of the '132 patent by another.

24 68. GI is entitled to a judicial declaration that it does not infringe the '132 patent.

25 **COUNT II:**
26 **DECLARATORY JUDGMENT**
27 **INVALIDITY OF THE '132 PATENT**

28 69. GI incorporates the allegations of paragraphs 1-68 as if fully set forth herein.

1 70. On information and belief, the '132 patent is invalid for failure to meet the
2 conditions of patentability set forth in 35 U.S.C. § 102, § 103, and/or § 112.

3 71. GI is entitled to a judicial declaration that the '132 patent is invalid.
4

5 **COUNT III:**
6 **DECLARATORY JUDGMENT**
7 **UNENFORCEABILITY OF THE '132 PATENT**

8 72. GI incorporates the allegations of paragraphs 1-71 as if fully set forth herein.

9 73. On information and belief, the '132 patent is unenforceable for one or more of the
10 grounds alleged in paragraphs 1-72 of this complaint and/or due to laches, waiver, estoppel
11 and/or implied license.

12 74. GI is entitled to a judicial declaration that the '132 patent is unenforceable.

13 **COUNT IV:**
14 **DECLARATORY JUDGMENT**
15 **NON-INFRINGEMENT OF THE '380 PATENT**

16 75. GI incorporates the allegations of paragraphs 1-74 as if fully set forth herein.

17 76. Macrovision has alleged and claimed that GI infringes the '380 patent.

18 77. GI does not infringe any valid claim of the '380 patent and has not induced or
19 contributed to the infringement of any valid claim of the '380 patent by another.

20 78. GI is entitled to a judicial declaration that it does not infringe the '380 patent.
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22

23
24 **COUNT V:**
25 **DECLARATORY JUDGMENT**
26 **INVALIDITY OF THE '380 PATENT**

27 79. GI incorporates the allegations of paragraphs 1-78 as if fully set forth herein.
28

1 80. On information and belief, the '380 patent is invalid for failure to meet the
2 conditions of patentability set forth in 35 U.S.C. § 102, § 103, and/or § 112.

3 81. GI is entitled to a judicial declaration that the '380 patent is invalid.
4

5 **COUNT VI:**
6 **DECLARATORY JUDGMENT**
7 **UNENFORCEABILITY OF THE '380 PATENT**

8 82. GI incorporates the allegations of paragraphs 1-81 as if fully set forth herein.

9 83. On information and belief, the '380 patent is unenforceable for one or more of the
10 grounds alleged in paragraphs 1-82 of this complaint and/or due to laches, waiver, estoppel
11 and/or implied license.

12 84. GI is entitled to a judicial declaration that the '380 patent is unenforceable.

13 **COUNT VII:**
14 **DECLARATORY JUDGMENT**
15 **NON-INFRINGEMENT OF THE '549 PATENT**

16 85. GI incorporates the allegations of paragraphs 1-84 as if fully set forth herein.

17 86. Macrovision has alleged and claimed that GI infringes the '549 patent.

18 87. GI does not infringe any valid claim of the '549 patent and has not induced or
19 contributed to the infringement of any valid claim of the '549 patent by another.

20 88. GI is entitled to a judicial declaration that it does not infringe the '549 patent.
21

22 **COUNT VIII:**
23 **DECLARATORY JUDGMENT**
24 **INVALIDITY OF THE '549 PATENT**

25 89. GI incorporates the allegations of paragraphs 1-88 as if fully set forth herein.

26 90. On information and belief, the '549 patent is invalid for failure to meet the
27 conditions of patentability set forth in 35 U.S.C. § 102, § 103, and/or § 112.

28 91. GI is entitled to a judicial declaration that the '549 patent is invalid.

**COUNT IX:
DECLARATORY JUDGMENT
UNENFORCEABILITY OF THE '549 PATENT**

92. GI incorporates the allegations of paragraphs 1-91 as if fully set forth herein.

93. On information and belief, the '549 patent is unenforceable for one or more of the grounds alleged in paragraphs 1-92 of this complaint and/or due to laches, waiver, estoppel and/or implied license.

94. GI is entitled to a judicial declaration that the '549 patent is unenforceable.

**COUNT X:
DECLARATORY JUDGMENT
NON-INFRINGEMENT OF THE '698 PATENT**

95. GI incorporates the allegations of paragraphs 1-94 as if fully set forth herein.

96. Macrovision has alleged and claimed that GI infringes the '698 patent.

97. GI does not infringe any valid claim of the '698 patent and has not induced or contributed to the infringement of any valid claim of the '698 patent by another.

98. GI is entitled to a judicial declaration that it does not infringe the '698 patent.

**COUNT XI:
DECLARATORY JUDGMENT
INVALIDITY OF THE '698 PATENT**

99. GI incorporates the allegations of paragraphs 1-98 as if fully set forth herein.

100. On information and belief, the '698 patent is invalid for failure to meet the conditions of patentability set forth in 35 U.S.C. § 102, § 103, and/or § 112.

101. GI is entitled to a judicial declaration that the '698 patent is invalid.

**COUNT XII:
DECLARATORY JUDGMENT
UNENFORCEABILITY OF THE '698 PATENT**

102. GI incorporates the allegations of paragraphs 1-101 as if fully set forth herein.

1 103. On information and belief, the '698 patent is unenforceable for one or more of the
2 grounds alleged in paragraphs 1-102 of this complaint and/or due to laches, waiver, estoppel
3 and/or implied license.

4 104. GI is entitled to a judicial declaration that the '698 patent is unenforceable.
5

6 **COUNT XIII:**
7 **DECLARATORY JUDGMENT**
8 **NON-INFRINGEMENT OF THE '936 PATENT**

9 105. GI incorporates the allegations of paragraphs 1-104 as if fully set forth herein.

10 106. Macrovision has alleged and claimed that GI infringes the '936 patent.

11 107. GI does not infringe any valid claim of the '936 patent and has not induced or
12 contributed to the infringement of any valid claim of the '936 patent by another.

13 108. GI is entitled to a judicial declaration that it does not infringe the '936 patent.
14

15 **COUNT XIV:**
16 **DECLARATORY JUDGMENT**
17 **INVALIDITY OF THE '936 PATENT**

18 109. GI incorporates the allegations of paragraphs 1-108 as if fully set forth herein.

19 110. On information and belief, the '936 patent is invalid for failure to meet the
20 conditions of patentability set forth in 35 U.S.C. § 102, § 103, and/or § 112.

21 111. GI is entitled to a judicial declaration that the '936 patent is invalid.

22 **COUNT XV:**
23 **DECLARATORY JUDGMENT**
24 **UNENFORCEABILITY OF THE '936 PATENT**

25 112. GI incorporates the allegations of paragraphs 1-111 as if fully set forth herein.

26 113. On information and belief, the '936 patent is unenforceable for one or more of the
27 grounds alleged in paragraphs 1-112 of this complaint and/or due to laches, waiver, estoppel
28 and/or implied license.

1 114. GI is entitled to a judicial declaration that the '936 patent is unenforceable.

2 **COUNT XVI:**
3 **DECLARATORY JUDGMENT**
4 **NON-INFRINGEMENT OF THE '448 PATENT**

5 115. GI incorporates the allegations of paragraphs 1-114 as if fully set forth herein.

6 116. Macrovision has alleged and claimed that GI infringes the '448 patent.

7 117. GI does not infringe any valid claim of the '448 patent and has not induced or
8 contributed to the infringement of any valid claim of the '448 patent by another.

9 118. GI is entitled to a judicial declaration that it does not infringe the '448 patent.

10
11 **COUNT XVII:**
12 **DECLARATORY JUDGMENT**
13 **INVALIDITY OF THE '448 PATENT**

14 119. GI incorporates the allegations of paragraphs 1-118 as if fully set forth herein.

15 120. On information and belief, the '448 patent is invalid for failure to meet the
16 conditions of patentability set forth in 35 U.S.C. § 102, § 103, and/or § 112.

17 121. GI is entitled to a judicial declaration that the '448 patent is invalid.

18 **COUNT XVIII:**
19 **DECLARATORY JUDGMENT**
20 **UNENFORCEABILITY OF THE '448 PATENT**

21 122. GI incorporates the allegations of paragraphs 1-121 as if fully set forth herein.

22 123. On information and belief, the '448 patent is unenforceable for one or more of the
23 grounds alleged in paragraphs 1-122 of this complaint and/or due to laches, waiver, estoppel
24 and/or implied license.

25 124. GI is entitled to a judicial declaration that the '448 patent is unenforceable.

26 **COUNT XIX:**
27 **DECLARATORY JUDGMENT**
28 **NON-INFRINGEMENT OF THE '747 PATENT**

125. GI incorporates the allegations of paragraphs 1-124 as if fully set forth herein.

126. Macrovision has alleged and claimed that GI infringes the '747 patent.

127. GI does not infringe any valid claim of the '747 patent and has not induced or contributed to the infringement of any valid claim of the '747 patent by another.

128. GI is entitled to a judicial declaration that it does not infringe the '747 patent.

**COUNT XX:
DECLARATORY JUDGMENT
INVALIDITY OF THE '747 PATENT**

129. GI incorporates the allegations of paragraphs 1-128 as if fully set forth herein.

130. On information and belief, the '747 patent is invalid for failure to meet the conditions of patentability set forth in 35 U.S.C. § 102, § 103, and/or § 112.

131. GI is entitled to a judicial declaration that the '747 patent is invalid.

**COUNT XXI:
DECLARATORY JUDGMENT
UNENFORCEABILITY OF THE '747 PATENT**

132. GI incorporates the allegations of paragraphs 1-131 as if fully set forth herein.

133. On information and belief, the '747 patent is unenforceable for one or more of the grounds alleged in paragraphs 1-132 of this complaint and/or due to laches, waiver, estoppel and/or implied license.

134. GI is entitled to a judicial declaration that the '747 patent is unenforceable.

**COUNT XXII:
DECLARATORY JUDGMENT
NON-INFRINGEMENT OF THE '842 PATENT**

135. GI incorporates the allegations of paragraphs 1-134 as if fully set forth herein.

1 136. Macrovision has alleged that GI infringes the '842 patent in correspondence
2 between the parties, and has demanded that GI pay royalties on the '842 patent as part of any
3 settlement of Macrovision's dispute with GI.

4 137. GI does not infringe any valid claim of the '842 patent and has not induced or
5 contributed to the infringement of any valid claim of the '842 patent by another.

6 138. GI is entitled to a judicial declaration that it does not infringe the '842 patent.

7
8 **COUNT XXIII:**
9 **DECLARATORY JUDGMENT**
10 **INVALIDITY OF THE '842 PATENT**

11 139. GI incorporates the allegations of paragraphs 1-138 as if fully set forth herein.

12 140. On information and belief, the '842 patent is invalid for failure to meet the
13 conditions of patentability set forth in 35 U.S.C. § 102, § 103, and/or § 112.

14 141. GI is entitled to a judicial declaration that the '842 patent is invalid.

15
16 **COUNT XXIV:**
17 **DECLARATORY JUDGMENT**
18 **UNENFORCEABILITY OF THE '842 PATENT**

19 142. GI incorporates the allegations of paragraphs 1-141 as if fully set forth herein.

20 143. On information and belief, the '842 patent is unenforceable for one or more of the
21 grounds alleged in paragraphs 1-142 of this complaint and/or due to laches, waiver, estoppel
22 and/or implied license.

23 144. GI is entitled to a judicial declaration that the '842 patent is unenforceable.

24 **COUNT XXV:**
25 **DECLARATORY JUDGMENT**
26 **GI LICENSE**

27 145. GI incorporates the allegations of paragraphs 1-144 as if fully set forth herein.

1 146. An actual and present controversy exists concerning the legal rights and duties of
2 Macrovision and GI with respect to the GI License. Macrovision contends that the agreement
3 has terminated and that GI is no longer a valid licensee, and has sued Motorola based on GI's
4 continued production and sale of STBs. GI contends that the GI License remains binding and
5 enforceable such that GI is a valid licensee. Moreover, GI contends that even if the GI License is
6 terminated by reason of expiration of the original patents, GI continues to enjoy the right to use
7 Macrovision anti-copying technology in its STBs pursuant to the terms of the GI License.
8

9 147. A declaratory judgment in this case is necessary and proper as such a judgment
10 would clarify the parties' rights and obligations under the GI License, and eliminate the
11 uncertainty that has been generated with respect to the parties' rights and obligations under the
12 GI License.
13

14 148. Accordingly, GI requests that this court make a judicial declaration that (1) the GI
15 License is binding and enforceable; or alternatively (2) to the extent the GI License has
16 terminated by reason of expiration of certain Macrovision patents, GI retains the right to
17 incorporate Macrovision's anti-copying technology into GI STBs.
18

19 **COUNT XXVI:**
20 **DECLARATORY JUDGMENT**
21 **PATENT MISUSE**

22 149. GI incorporates the allegations of paragraphs 1-148 as if fully set forth herein.
23 70.

24 150. U.S. Patents 4,631,603, 4,577,216, 4,819,098, and 4,907,093 (the "Base
25 Patents") disclose, among other things, the insertion of pseudo-sync pulses in video signals to
26 disrupt automatic gain circuitry, the modification of color bursts in video signals to disrupt color
27 correction circuitry, the insertion of back porch pulses to disrupt automatic gain circuitry, and
28

1 sync amplitude reduction to enhance video copy protection (collectively “Macrovision Copy
2 Protection Technology”). The GI License confers rights in certain of Macrovision’s Base
3 Patents forming the core of the Macrovision Copy Protection Technology.
4

5 151. The Patents now asserted by Macrovision disclose mere minor improvements to
6 the Macrovision Copy Protection Technology embodied in the Base Patents, yet Macrovision
7 now seeks to expand the scope of those Patents now asserted to extract exorbitant royalties,
8 many times greater than that justified by its mere improvements; in effect, extending the terms of
9 the Base Patents impermissibly beyond their statutory expiration, and impermissibly extending
10 the scope of the Patents now asserted.
11

12 152. Each of Macrovision’s Base Patents have expired and, accordingly, GI is free to
13 practice those techniques disclosed by the Base Patents without license or royalty to
14 Macrovision.
15

16 153. Macrovision now seeks to prevent GI’s free use of the Macrovision Copy
17 Protection Technology disclosed by the Base Patents. Macrovision also seeks to extract royalties
18 as if the Base Patents were still in effect.

19 154. GI is entitled to a judicial declaration that Macrovision has engaged in patent
20 misuse, and therefore that Macrovision is not, among other things, entitled to seek royalties
21 against GI under any applicable agreement and/or patents.
22

23 WHEREFORE, GI prays for the following relief:

24 A. A declaratory judgment that the ‘132 patent be declared invalid, void and/or
25 unenforceable;

26 B. A declaratory judgment that GI be declared not to have infringed the ‘132 patent;
27
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1 C. A declaratory judgment that the '380 patent be declared invalid, void and/or
2 unenforceable;

3 D. A declaratory judgment that GI be declared not to have infringed the '380 patent;

4 E. A declaratory judgment that the '549 patent be declared invalid, void and/or
5 unenforceable;

6 F. A declaratory judgment that GI be declared not to have infringed the '549 patent;

7 G. A declaratory judgment that the '698 patent be declared invalid, void and/or
8 unenforceable;

9 H. A declaratory judgment that GI be declared not to have infringed the '698 patent;

10 I. A declaratory judgment that the '448 patent be declared invalid, void and/or
11 unenforceable;

12 J. A declaratory judgment that GI be declared not to have infringed the '448 patent;

13 K. A declaratory judgment that the '936 patent be declared invalid, void and/or
14 unenforceable;

15 L. A declaratory judgment that GI be declared not to have infringed the '936 patent;

16 M. A declaratory judgment that the '747 patent be declared invalid, void and/or
17 unenforceable;

18 N. A declaratory judgment that GI be declared not to have infringed the '747 patent;

19 O. A declaratory judgment that the '842 patent be declared invalid, void and/or
20 unenforceable;

21 P. A declaratory judgment that GI be declared not to have infringed the '842 patent;

22 Q. A declaratory judgment that (1) the GI License is binding and enforceable; or
23 alternatively (2) to the extent the GI License has terminated by reason of expiration of certain
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1 Macrovision patents, GI retains the right to incorporate Macrovision's anti-copying technology
2 into GI STBs.

3 R. A declaratory judgment that Macrovision be declared to have engaged in patent
4 misuse, and therefore that Macrovision is not, among other things, entitled to seek royalties
5 against GI under any applicable agreement and/or patents;
6

7 S. An order awarding GI its reasonable costs and attorneys' fees, in accordance with
8 35 U.S.C. § 285 and other applicable law.

9 \\\

1 T. An order awarding such other and further relief as the Court deems just and
2 equitable.

3 Dated: September 6, 2007

Respectfully Submitted,

4
5 STEPTOE & JOHNSON LLP
6 Rebecca Edelson (No. 150464)
7 Steven K. Davidson*
8 Scott W. Doyle*

9 By: Rebecca Edelson
10 Rebecca Edelson (No. 150464)
11 Attorney for Plaintiff
12 GENERAL INSTRUMENT
13 CORPORATION

14 * Counsel seeking admission *pro hac vice*.
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JURY DEMAND

In accordance with Fed. R. Civ. P. 38(b), GI hereby demands a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

Dated: September 6, 2007

Respectfully Submitted,

STEPTOE & JOHNSON, LLP
Rebecca Edelson (No. 150464)
Steven K. Davidson*
Scott W. Doyle*

By: 
Rebecca Edelson (No. 150464)
Attorney for Plaintiff
GENERAL INSTRUMENT
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* Counsel seeking admission *pro hac vice*.